



News Release

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Dungeness Crab Health Advisory Lifted along Northern California Coast

SACRAMENTO – California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Director and State Public Health Officer Dr. Karen Smith has lifted the health advisory regarding Dungeness crabs caught in state waters between the California / Oregon border and 41° 17.60' N Latitude (near the mouth of Redwood Creek in Humboldt County). Tests of Dungeness crabs caught in the area show that traces of domoic acid have declined to low or undetectable levels.

This partial lifting of the advisory for Dungeness crabs comes after [the April 22, 2016 announcement](#) lifting the advisory for Dungeness crab caught in ocean waters south of 40°46.15' N Latitude (a line extending due west from the west end of the north jetty at the entrance of Humboldt Bay), including all ocean waters of Humboldt Bay.

The advisory remains in effect for Dungeness crab caught in ocean waters north of 40°46.15' N Latitude (a line extending due west from the west end of the north jetty at the entrance of Humboldt Bay) and south of 41° 17.60' N Latitude (a line extending due west from the mouth of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County).

CDPH and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment concur that meat from Dungeness crabs caught in areas where the advisory has been lifted is safe to consume. However, **consumers are advised to not eat the viscera (internal organs, also known as “butter” or “guts”) of crabs.** The viscera usually contain much higher levels of domoic acid than crab body meat. When whole crabs are cooked in liquid, domoic acid may leach from the viscera into the cooking liquid. Water or broth used to cook whole crabs should be discarded and not used to prepare dishes such as sauces, broths, soups or stews (for example, cioppino or gumbo), stocks, roux, dressings or dips.

The best ways to reduce risk are:

- 1) Remove the crab viscera and rinse out the body cavity prior to cooking, or
- 2) Boil or steam whole crabs, instead of frying or broiling, and discard cooking liquids.

Symptoms of domoic acid poisoning can occur within 30 minutes to 24 hours after eating toxic seafood. In mild cases, symptoms may include vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, headache and dizziness. These symptoms disappear within several days. In severe cases, the victim may experience trouble breathing, confusion,

disorientation, cardiovascular problems, seizures, excessive bronchial secretions, permanent loss of short-term memory (a condition known as Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning), coma or death. There have been no confirmed illnesses associated with this year's domoic acid event.

Domoic acid accumulation in seafood is a natural occurrence that is related to a "bloom" of a particular single-celled plant. The conditions that support the growth of this plant are impossible to predict. While the bloom that occurred last year has dissipated, it takes a period of time for the organisms feeding on the phytoplankton to eliminate the domoic acid from their bodies.

To receive updated information about shellfish poisoning and quarantines, call CDPH's toll-free Shellfish Information Line at (800) 553-4133. For additional information, visit CDPH's [Natural Marine Toxins: PSP and Domoic Acid Web page](#) and CDPH's [Domoic Acid health information Web page](#).

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